

COMMISSIONERS REFUSED SALARY BOOST BY HOUSE

Proposed Increase Is Voted
Down, 146 to 116.

INCITES HEATED DEBATE

Plan's Merits and Demerits Are
Discussed at Length.

Champions of Item Flead Eloquenty
for Advance from \$5,000 to \$6,000
a Year, but Concerted Action of In-
surgents and Democrats Kills the
Proposition—District Appropriation
Bill Returned to Conference.

The salaries of the three Commissioners of the District of Columbia will remain at \$5,000 a year. The House, in another period of deliberation on the District appropriation bill yesterday, registered its final vote against the proposal to increase the salaries of these officials to \$6,000 a year, a roll call on the subject resulting in 146 yeas and 116 nays.

The conference committee on the District bill returned the measure to the House after its second attempt to adjust the differences between that body and the Senate over the various amendments.

Obedient the will of the House as to its point of order against the provision for a municipal asphalt plant, the committee had that item stricken from the bill.

A lengthy wrangle arose concerning the agreement of the conferees to accept \$300,000 as the amount of the appropriation for cleaning the streets of Washington in lieu of the House demand for \$350,000 and the Senate's proposal of \$270,000; also the proviso that the Commissioners be allowed to direct street cleaning outside of contract when found advisable.

Item Is Withdrawn.

Representative Cox, of Indiana, made a point of order against the item, but it was finally withdrawn on the agreement to resubmit the whole measure to conference after a vote on the increase of salaries of the Commissioners.

Debate on the salary increase provision forthwith commenced, the champions of the Commissioners springing to their defense and their opponents registering their frank objections. Commissioners Johnston and Judson, who were at the Capitol on other District matters, overheard in a few moments enough to make them realize that the proposed increase of their pay was decidedly unpopular in certain quarters.

After an attack on the item by Representative Cox, of Indiana, and Representative Foster, of Illinois, Representative Stafford came to the rescue of the proposition. He presented the argument that at least two of the Commissioners were rich men and could well afford to retain the offices at the pay prescribed.

Madden Attacks Increase.

"Six thousand dollars will only repay these gentlemen in a slight way for the work they are doing," said Mr. Stafford. He then proceeded to pay high compliments to the Engineer Commissioner, Maj. Judson, and pointed to services of the engineers on the Panama Canal as an

\$1,000,000 BRIBE SCORNB BY BRYAN

Interesting Story Made Public
After Many Years.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 27.—William J. Bryan was offered a bribe of \$1,000,000 for his vote while a member of Congress, according to a story in the Omaha World-Herald. The offer was made while Mr. Bryan was a member of Congress during the Cleveland administration. At that time he was one of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The condition of the proffered bribe was that Mr. Bryan should bring in a minority report on the bill to issue \$10,000,000 of bonds payable in gold, principal and interest. The article gives no intimation as to whether the bribe offer came from. The article, which came second-hand to the World-Herald, is credited to a former banker of Lincoln, Neb., who has since died. In substance, the story follows:

The banker, while in Washington visiting Mr. Bryan, was approached by two men, whose names are not given, and was offered \$20,000 if he would obtain Bryan's consent to kill the minority report on the bill which was then pending. He was authorized to offer Bryan \$1,000,000 for the service. If Bryan refused, but would agree to absent himself when the bill came up for debate, Bryan was to receive \$200,000.

The banker refused, but later saw the two men talking with Bryan. Two hours later Bryan told the banker that he had been offered a bribe of a million dollars and had refused.

"They offered me a bribe of a million dollars not to bring in a minority report on that gold bond issue. I told them to go back to whoever sent them and tell them there is not enough money in Wall street to buy me," Bryan is credited with saying.

Mr. Bryan cannot be reached to-night to either confirm or deny the article.

Murphy Blames Shepard.
New York, Feb. 27.—Charles Murphy gave out a long statement, in which he said Edward M. Shepard was trying to wreck the Democratic party, and that he, as well as Tammany Hall, would stick to Shepard.

EPIDEMIC IS FEARED.

Baltimore Health Department Finds
Diphtheria Spreading.

Baltimore, Feb. 27.—With one death today from diphtheria and with cultures from students and employees' throats showing six persons infected out of the 100 examined, the situation at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and in the city has become grave.

The discovery by the health department that "carriers" of the disease themselves not ill are walking Baltimore streets and associating with others, has led the officials to declare a strict quarantine over some of the boarding-houses where the students and employees have been living and where cultures have shown positive results.

Death claimed his first toll from the Johns Hopkins Hospital diphtheria victim this morning when Mildred Fingles, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fingles died. The disease developed at the hospital.

UNIVERSITY MEN FEAST AND TALK IN MERRY VEIN

President There and Receives
Tribute in Speech.

PRaised BY MR. DEPEW

New York Senator Sings His
"Swan Song" to the Guests.

Representative-elect Martin W. Littleton Makes Maiden Speech Before
Body of Distinguished Diners in
Capital City—Mr. Taft Tells Why
He Was There and Refers to
Lorimer Case in Senate.

Chauncey M. Depew, artist, peerless in repartee and after-dinner speaking, hero of innumerable gastronomic battles and political campaigns, sang his Senatorial "swan song." Representative-elect Martin W. Littleton, Democrat, conqueror of Theodore Roosevelt in the latter's home district at the last election, made his maiden speech in Washington, and President Taft condoled with the one, complimented the other, and philosophized with both at the annual dinner of the University Club of Washington last night.

The dinner retained and re-enforced its right to the second position of Washington's memorable annual banquets. In the speeches, guests—there were nearly 600 around the long tables—and general entertainment features, it need yield to no affair of its kind to which the public is given any insight.

TOLD OF AN INSTANCE.

Senator Depew, in his final Senatorial speech, so proved that his tongue was lost none of its cunning through the recent political defeat, and in answer to the cry of dirty politics, which, he said, was constantly being raised through yellow newspapers and muck-raking magazines, the famed wit of the Senate told of an instance when, he said, a gentleman's agreement between political leaders had prevented him from election in the course of the present Senatorial deadlock at Albany.

"An incident, both picturesque and interesting," he said, "which took place a few days ago in this Senatorial contest at Albany happily illustrates, and favorably illustrates, the honor of men in public life."

"In the New York legislature the Democrats have a large majority on joint ballot. Though the minority had it absolutely in power to elect a Senator, they recognized that notwithstanding rules and orders a gentleman's agreement should prevail. I do not believe business men having the legal right would have yielded under such conditions. I know no lawyer responsible for the interests of his clients would have permitted his opponent to gain such an advantage. And I state this only to show that in public life and among public men there is the very highest and most sensitive honor. Since I have been the candidate of the minority and have been receiving their united votes since the balloting began, I would have been the recipient of this remarkable happening, but I rejoice exceedingly that my friends did not take the advantage which was legally in their power."

Fund of Anecdotes.

Toastmaster Davis eschewed all responsibility in his introduction of what Martin W. Littleton might say. He introduced him as "Littleton, who is on the point of invading Congress, unless they make out a Lorimer case against him, and God knows what he will say."

Mr. Littleton had a fund of witty anecdotes to illustrate his points, and he did not speak long before his applause was punctuated with the cry from all parts of the big room, "Go on; you'll do!"

Mr. Littleton, on taking the first sight this trip of the House in session, and bringing to mind the District of Columbia, also, he decided that a man in this town should be a bi-partisan. This, he said, also applied to his own

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN.



BUBONIC PLAGUE GETS A FOOTHOLD ON PACIFIC COAST

Three Deaths from the Dreaded Disease in
Spokane, and Sixteen Afflicted
With Malady.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 27.—A mysterious disease that has claimed three victims in Spokane since January 9, and has defied diagnosis, was pronounced today by the medical experts of the State health board to be bubonic plague.

Sixteen persons have felt the heavy hand of the malady, three have died, three with a light attack are thought to have a chance of recovery, and the others are fighting for life.

The latest victim was William Preston Oliver, a prominent bridge and building contractor, who died Sunday after two weeks' illness.

Four members of the local board of health, with Dr. E. L. Kimball, a member of the State medical board, met last night in the Smith Academy undertaking rooms and performed a post-mortem on the body of Mr. Oliver in an attempt to discover the exact nature of the disease.

The board of health previously had studied the history of this most remarkable case. The lungs were found to be congested as though with pneumonia. There were symptoms of typhoid and grip, but that it was not these alone and that there were other factors in the case was conceded by all.

Specimens from the lungs, spleen, and intestines were taken by Dr. Kimball to be sent to the marine hospital at Seattle for thorough examination by the State medical board.

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT ASSAILED BY BOURNE

Oregon Senator Declares Oath of Office Violated by
Use of Federal Patronage.

Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, in the course of his speech last night in the Senate made an attack on President Taft and on former President Roosevelt which created a sensation. The Senator was discussing the "Oregon plan of voting direct for delegates to national party conventions." "He charged that President Roosevelt used the Federal patronage to nominate his successor in office and to 'thwart the will of the people.'"

"I have as much respect for the ward heeler who buys a vote with money as I have for the President who uses his Federal patronage to influence the action of members of Congress on pending legislation," said Senator Bourne.

"The Beverly letter issued last year, if we are to consider it authentic, confessed that Federal patronage had been given in accordance with the President's desires and was withheld from those who did follow the President's desires in matters of legislation."

Under the Federal Constitution, the Senator urged, the legislative power is vested in the Senate and House of Representatives. "Every President who takes the oath of office swears to uphold that Constitution, and the President who, in face of such oath, uses the patronage in an attempt to direct legislation violates his oath of office."

"To bribe a member of Congress with patronage is no less a crime than to bribe him with money or other valuable consideration. The crime is really more heinous because of the respect for the office of President, and it assumes a gentility not characteristic of ward politics."

"The misuse of patronage in this way is too base to be called a crime. It was so far below the conception of crime by the lawmakers that no statute has ever been framed to meet such a case. It would indeed be a most humiliating confession of the weakness of representative government if legislation were proposed to stop the use by the President

The Senate followed him with keen interest. When Mr. Bourne arose to speak there were scarcely a dozen Senators in the chamber. As he continued, word was quickly spread to the corridors and cloak-rooms of the nature of his address, and practically a full Senate was in attendance.

While Senator Bourne did not mention the name of Mr. Taft in the course of his speech, he left no room for doubt as to the object of his attack. Mr. Bourne's bitter hatred of Postmaster General Hitchcock, with whom he quarreled more than two years ago, was also disclosed through remarks aimed at the former chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Bourne quoted one of the sections of the United States statutes, providing a penalty by fine and imprisonment for the offering of a bribe or any valuable consideration as a means of influencing a public officer in the discharge of his duty. He intimated that the use of Federal patronage to reward supporters of an administration, or to punish those who criticized it, was as obnoxious to the moral law as the offering of bribes was in conflict with the law of the land. He expressed the hope that Congress would pass an enactment prohibiting the improper use of Federal patronage.

Mr. Bourne's speech was well received by the Senators who were present. He was applauded for his courage in attacking the administration and for his denunciation of the use of Federal patronage.

FEDERALS EXPECT TO FLANK MADERO

Canca Sonora Throwing Up
Fortifications.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 27.—A second command of federals left Juarez to-night for the south to meet the Madero army. These troops, 500 in number, entrained over the Mexican Northwestern Railroad, and expect to flank Madero and his insurgents, who are advancing south along the Mexican Central toward Chihuahua, followed by the 500 federals who left Juarez last Friday on the National line. The military authorities stopped the Northwestern from sending out its regular train to-day, and held all equipment for the troops. This movement leaves only about 400 federals in Juarez.

There was an attempt of the prisoners in the Chihuahua Penitentiary to make their escape on Sunday. All the insurgents arrested are in the Chihuahua Penitentiary, and it is said their friends aided in the attempt to escape. Canca Sonora is still exercised over the reports of insurgents in the mountains, and the federal soldiers there are throwing up fortifications on the top of a hill to the rear of the post-office about half a mile.

At several places about the city breastworks, consisting of sand bags piled three deep, have been erected.

Can Display American Flag.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—By a vote of 39 to 40 to-night the House of Commons relieved American tourists and residents in Canada from danger of arrest for displaying the American flag.

SENATE SESSION CONTINUES ON THROUGH NIGHT

Filibuster by Cummins Against Vote on
Lorimer Case Blocks Work.

SPECIAL SESSION IS NOW ASSURED

Trouble Brewing for Many Days Over Reciprocity,
Tariff Commission, and Lorimer Case Reaches
Climax in Afternoon—Endurance
Test Now On.

The Senate was in session throughout the night. No prospect of adjournment was in sight as dawn drew nigh this morning.

A filibuster, engineered by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, aided by Senator Crawford and others, is in full swing against a vote on the Lorimer case. Lorimer's supporters have announced their intention of turning the session into an endurance test, and holding the Senate together until March 4, unless a vote is allowed on the resolution proposing to unseat the Illinois Senator.

Trouble, brewing for several days over the legislative tangle involving the Lorimer case, the Canadian reciprocity bill, and the tariff commission bill, broke into a storm late yesterday afternoon, and the opposing forces clashed. The moves as they have been arranged on the legislative checkerboard were disclosed forthwith.

As the night wore on, the lines of demarcation grew plain as day, with the side result that those persons who had harbored a lingering impression that an extra session of Congress was not on the cards quickly and definitely got rid of the same. The early convening of the Sixty-second Congress is assured, and it will be a marvel if it does not find a number of appropriation bills on its hands, along with reciprocity.

BAILEY LEADS FIGHT.

Opposing the Iowa Senator and his faction last night was the vegetable and unrelenting Bailey, of Texas. Backed by most of the progressives in the Senate, Mr. Cummins is demanding a vote on the tariff commission bill. A vote on the Lorimer case is not wanted. Senator Bailey has behind him the Senators who are ready, and have the votes, to assure the Illinois Senator his seat. The tariff commission to them is as unwelcome as the Lorimer resolution is to the other. Wedged in between the two great causes, and jammed hard and fast, is the Canadian reciprocity agreement, on which President Taft demands a fair vote on pain of a spring and possibly a summer session of Congress.

Not since the memorable filibuster conducted by Senator La Follette in 1909 against the emergency currency bill has the Senate found itself so completely deadlocked. This halt is more serious, for it is far from being a one-man affair on either side.

Crawford Talks Against Time.

Calling into force the rule that was concocted during the 1908 filibuster, the Senators deprived speaking members of rest last night by refusing to allow repeated demands for a quorum and consequent roll calls. It was ruled that business must intervene.

At an early hour this morning Senator Crawford, who took the floor long before midnight, was speaking against time. Gathered around him were Cummins, Beveridge, Clapp, Bristow, La Follette, and other progressives, ready to take the battle.

On the opposing side sat Bailey, many Democratic and Republican members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, prepared to take an instant's advantage of a lull in demanding a roll call on the unfinished business—the Lorimer resolution.

Cummins Blocks Bailey.

The climax in the Senate came late in the afternoon, when Senator Hale moved for a recess until 8 o'clock in the evening. Senator Bailey, who was leading the Lorimer forces, insisted, however, that a time be fixed for a vote on the Lorimer case. He suggested 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Senator Cummins, however, was on his feet objecting to any such unanimous consent agreement.

Senator Bailey then suggested the Lorimer vote be taken on Friday, but this failed to meet the Iowa Senator's approval. And then Mr. Bailey suggested Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, which is only two hours prior to the expiration of the life of the present Congress. Again Mr. Cummins objected.

Senator Cummins said he realized the importance of the pending Lorimer resolution to the country, the Senate, and the sitting member, but that it was far from being as important as the creation of a permanent tariff commission. He declared that for fully a month an opportunity had been offered for a vote on the Lorimer case, but that Senators friendly to Mr. Lorimer did not see fit at that time to take advantage of it.

Iowa Stands Firm.

"But the debate had not been concluded," concluded Senator Bailey.

"Yes," said Senator Cummins; "but a vote was not asked for until opportunity should be given to everybody to be heard."

Senator Cummins added that the enactment of the legislation creating a permanent tariff board was demanded by the people more than any other single piece of legislation before Congress. Then it was that Senator Cummins issued his challenge. Said he:

"I intend to do everything within my power to force the consent for consideration and a vote on the tariff board bill. I shall oppose the request of the Senator from Texas within the limits of my power and parliamentary procedure, unless a time shall be fixed for a vote on the

Last Sunday's Issue of
The Washington Herald
Is exhausted, although an increased edition was
printed to meet the anticipated demand.

Why?

Because the complete twelve-page illustrated
Woman's Section, the Sporting Section, and the
many new features make the Sunday edition of
The Washington Herald an interesting paper
which everybody wants to read.

Only 45 Hours to Havana,
Atlantic Coast Line, N. & Fla. Special,
leaves 7:10 p. m. All "east coast"
points reached. 149 New York ave. n. y.